Mr. Cram—I don't want your general way. Who came on that occasion?

Witness—I don't know who came to the door on that occasion; that memorandum was written in the Sixth "bavenue;" I waited till he came out; I wrote it with a penali'and paper on the spot; I did not say before that I wrote it with a pen and ink; I copied it in ink at a refreakment house; I have not the pencil memorandum; I destroyed it as soon as I wrote it; when he came out ho went down to the Sixth "havenue;" I made all the memorandum m the same way, at Mr. Leavy's, corner of Twenty-fourth street, about four doors above Mrs. Poter's house; I can't remember how he was dressed; I don't recollect how he was dressed the second time.

The first time he wor a high hat; he wore always a high hat except once; he always wore a dark suit; sometimes he had an overcoat; I cannot tell when he did not have an overcoat; I can tell by this (producing a book).

Mr. Cram—Well, read it, and tell us.

Witness, after reading for some time, said, "I 'ave set it down in my book; I put these things down in a book the same night I went home."

Mr. Cram—How much money have you received in the aggregate for your services?

Mr. McMeon. objected that the counsel had no right to ask.

Witness—I decline to answer.

Witness—I decime to answer.

The Court instructed the witness to answer.

Witness—In the aggregate I received at the rate of two dollars a day and three dollars for expenses; I was aid regularly every week for nine or ten weeks; I was last paid last Saturday; I have been paid for attending the court; in all I was paid sixty-two dollars for one week's services attending the court.

Mr. Cram—Was it for coming here and sitting in

Mr. Cram—Sitting down in court for sixty dollars a week is pretty good. I wish I could get it, and I would try no more divorce cases. Were you ever subposned? Witness—I was subposned as a witness about a month ago; this sixty dollars was for my services as a witness; Mr. Strong did not wear anything over his overcoat that

Trecollect.

HIN GENTLEMAN WHO WENT WITH HIM

was about five feet eight, stiff, and about thirty-three or
thirty-four years old; he had a dark mustache; he went
in the house with Mr. Strong; I never went in there; II
knew Mrs. Potter lived there, because I saw her come to
the door; she lived on the second floor, I believe; I last
came in court before the paym: at of the sixty-two dol-lars for my attendance on the 31st of January last; I
don't know Mary Smith nor her husband; I nover heard
of thom; my brother's name is Thomas Phimmer Jones;
he has been a private detective since he was here; he
was one in Montreal.

Mr. Cram—Bow did he look? Did he look as if he ad a letter?

Witnese—Yes, sir, he did.

Mr. Cram—What was it about him that made you hink so? Was it the cut of his coat? (Laughter.)

Witnese—No, sir.

Mr. Cram—Well, what was it? Did he seem to be marrying a letter to Mrs. Potter or from her?

Witnese—Thore was something about him that looked so if he was carrying a letter from Mr. Strong to Mrs. Potter; during this December and January I saw save-sal people enter the house; the man had a common cap and patent leather boots on; his hair was black, and he had a mustache but no beard; Mr. Strong had a light mustache at that time; my-wife and children have been living at Elizabeth for two years.

Re-direct—My absence from my business makes a difference in my business, because I work myself while I am there; I never saw the boy leave a letter at Mrs. Potter's.

Coust—Where is he? Point him out.

Witness looks around the room in search of the plaintiff.

Mr. McKeon—Go down and stand opposite him.

Mr. Cram—No, he must not do anything of the kind.

Court—Gentlemen, this matter is with me. I will manage it in my own way. Point Mr. Strong out now where your are (to the witness).

Witness—There he is (pointing).

Mr. Oram—Which person! Is it this! (pointing to a brother of the plaintiff).

Witness—No; that man with his arm resting on another gentleman (pointing out the plaintiff correctly).

Court—That will do.

Witness—No that man with his arm resting on another gentleman (pointing out the plaintiff correctly).

Court—That will do.

Witness—I have been in court since the trial began seven days; I mw him (Mr. Strong) here during the trial, but he was never pointed out to me.

MR. NORRIS RECALLED—AN ARGUMENT.

Mr. Norris, son-in-law of Mr. Stevens, was recalled, and the counsel for defence said it was proposed to ask him as to Mr. Strong's general estimate of female virtue.

Mr. Cram objected.

The occursel for defence said that it was a proper time now to propose the question. It had been proved by the dee ence that the piaintiff was guilty of adultery, the offence which had been charged against the defendant. It was entirently proper, therefore, to show what estimate he (the plaintiff) placed upon the marriage vow, and the defence intended to show out of his own mouth that he considered female virtue as cheap that it could be overcome by the mere solicitation of it. The man who thought that every woman had a price would siso think the had a right to deceive any woman, and if Mr. Strong nad this view of female chastity it ought to be known to the jury, for perhaps he regarded his wife as a mere vessel of use, to be thrown of as seon as he tred of her. He (the counsel) had proved that this man, while writing notes to his wife and pulting her in the newapaers on the charge of adultery with her brother-in-law, was a meelf visiting the don of abortion and clutching to his beco

At this stage of the proceedings the usual recess was

On the reassembling of the court after the recess the Judge refused to allow the answer to the question.

TESTIMONY OF EX-POLICE JUNTICS DUSKINGERRY.

Mr. W. H. Dusenberry was the next witness called.

THE CHARACTER OF THE HOUSE 124 WAVERLEY

PLACE.

Peter J. Davis testified as follows:—I am a policeman
of the first-easth precinct; was a policeman in 62 in the
rifteenth precinct, which embraces 124 Waverley place.
The house was within my petrol from the rear 180% less-

ing thirteen or fourteen months; the first that I noticed in regard to it was the peculiarity of the sign, and I kept particular watch, but didn't see any sick families of soldiers; I looked to see who did go there; noticed fashionably dressed ladios, and saw gentlemen go in and out; tried to see what kind of a house it was; I saw women at the windows, stylish women, laughing; as to what was going on inside I made up my mind.

Mr. Cram—Objected to.

Witness (resuming)—I spoke about the house to the little Dutch grocery man at the corner; he said—Objected to as before.

Witness (continuing)—I reported the house, verbally, to Sergeant Difks.

Objection was made to the statement of what that report was and the Court sustained the objection, on the ground that the witness had already virtually given the substance of what that report must have been.

Witness—I made a remark to the grocery man and he replied.

ion was made by Mr. Cram to the na

replied.
Objection was made by Mr. Cram to the narrative of what took place.
Mr. Gerry—In consequence of anything then said did you do anything?
Mr. Cram—I object to its being done on account of the little Dutchman.
This remark was received with considerable merriment by the spectators, which elicited a prompt rebuke from the Judge.
Mr. Gerry—Was anything done by you subsequently to what transpired at the corner grocery?
Witness—It gave me a better idee of my own opinion; I watched the house subsequent to this; as I patrolled I didn't stop before the house, but took a good look at it whenever I passed; it was a lattle boy I spoke to; he was about sixteen years old I think; I only spoke with him on this one occasion only; the women who went into the house were fashionably dressed.
Mr. Gerry—Did their appearance strike you as that of courtesans?
Mr. Cram objected to the giving of an opinion.

Our tesans?

Mr. Cram objected to the giving of an opinion.

Judge Garvin admitted the question, as the witness was a policeman, and had been in the habit of noticing the people at the house.

Witness (answering)—I should take them to be such; from general reputation it was a house visited by women of bad character, and kept by women of bad character; I knew its reputation to be such down to the time of the vices in 1853.

To a Juryman—I know nothing about 164 Waveriey place.

Cross-examined—Bad women are women of bad character, unchaste; I understood two women kept the house. Mr. Potter and Mrs. Walsh; the little Dutchman told me tlag were loose women; no one else told me about the house; the whole of my knowledge is based on the opinions of myself and the little Dutchman; I was on duty usually in the day time; not at all in the night time; never knew any woman of my own knowledge there to be loose; I know of one certain woman whom I particularly observed as a courtean; I thought she was such; I can't tell why I thought she was such; I can't tell why I refer to had a peculiar look by which I told her; it was not in her dress or in her conduct; I can tell these whenever I meet thom; I might have been men boarders there; heard it said Mrs. Potter prectised medicine and had patients; have seen women at the windows of the first and second floors.

Re-direct—Have been a policeman six years.

Cross-examined—Proviously I had been a conductor on the Third and Fourth avenue cars.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT DILES.

Sergeant W. W. Dilks, of the Fifteenth Police promote was the next witness. He testified as follows:—have been connected with the police sixteen or seventee years; am at present in the Fifteenth precinc remember the house 124 Waverley place in '02 and '6. officer lawis called my attention to the house; my duis to go around and visit the men on their posts; I pass the house 124 Waverley place I suppose two or thritimes every week; I did not observe anything at thouse; I have noticed the sign, but not particularly; have not stopped to observe the house; its general reputation I do not know.

Mr. Gerry—Is that the photograph you had of Mr. Strong (handing winces a photograph) winces a photograph if Mr. Gerry and attains a continuous strong of the photograph if had, but I can't say whether it is the same case.

Graptian Charles of the Captrain of the pury with the case of the continuous strong of the continuo

viously offered containing the certificate of Mrs. Aletta Strong's infirmity expunged from the record. At the same time he offered his affidarit of his understanding that the answer of Mr. Noyes was to be allowed in evidence with it. The Judge took the affidarit and reserved his decision until this morning. He also postponed to the same time the argument of Mr. Gerry to read the omitted portion of Mr. Hocksher's deposition.

TESTIMONY OF GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR.
Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., was the next witness. He testified as follows:—I am Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Hall, and have been since the list of last January; remember the indictament against Mrs. Potter and Dr. Dennis; I always understood it was the determination of the District Attorney to try Mrs. Potter before trying Mrs. Strong; it was set down I think on the day calendar of March 23.

Counsel for the defence wished to submit in evidence certain letters which passed between the counsel in May, 1864, in reference to the last time Mr. and Mrs. Strong were together, but the Court excluded them.

Mr. Gerry and that they had four witnesses yet to call, Messra. Jone, Allen, Booth and Stuart, but that they were not present and if the court would allow him the right to reserve those witnesses, he would rest the case for the defence at this stage.

Mr. Cram desired to know the character of the testimony which those gentlemen were going to give before he could consent.

Mr. Gerry explained that their testimony was only in reference to the character of the house 124 Waverley place.

Mr. Cram—Oh, then we have no objection if that is

reference to the character of the place.

Mr. Oram—Oh, then we have no objection if that is positively understood.

REPLAINTIFF.

Mr. Cram—Oh, then we have no objection if that is positively understood.

THE REBUTTING EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Cram desired first to have the record of when the suit commenced.

The order, it appeared, was served on the 18th of January, 1865.

Mr. Cram offered in evidence an order for the examination debene esse of Mrs. Potter on behalf of the defendant, dated October 15, 1864.

The Court admitted the submission of the order.

Mr. Cram next offered the deposition of Mrs. Potter; but on objection being made by the defendant's counsel it was ruled out by the Court.

One of the jurors complaining of illness, the Judge here ordered the court adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.
THE ENGINEER KILLED AND PIREMAN BADLY

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.

THE ENGINEER RILLED AND FIREMAN BADLY

(From the Baltimore American, Dec. 16.)

(It is the sign of the

THE EAST.

COOLIE LABOR AND IMMIGRITION.

Synopsis of the Relations Between Meter and Servant Laid Down in the "Labor Aws."

THE CONDITION OF THE COOLIE.

NEGLECT OF HIS PHYSICAL WINTS.

Enermous Increase of the Coffe Crop of the Present Season.

DEPARTURE OF A CARGO FOR NEI YORK.

Point DE Galle, Island of Ceylon, Sept 9, 1865. eral Information Concerning the Island | Ceylon

of the bland Agricultural Statistics - Mulactures. of Harbors-Coolie Trade and Immigration ow They Live-Labor Laws of Ceylon, &c.

may go, more favored with a variety of naral gifts than the island of Ceylon. With a tropical teperature, relieved of its worst features by refreshing become from compressed within the same limited space, tpossesses the best features of the torrid and the tempete zones.

seven hundred square miles, and embrace six proaround the coast and northern provinces is let, seldom terior, ridges and low ranges commence to rm, until, reaching the central province, which seems, y its boid nterval between these two periods emaces the equinoctial winds and calms. With all ese sudto be the healthiest spot within the tropics. In thirty through all the degrees of temperature, from a warmth of equatorial heat to the freshness of the centraemperate

to thirty-eight degrees. housand feet elevation, and it is here theuropean population take refuge from the disceforts of (March and April). During my own selt to Hewera Ellia, about two weeks since, I for the air sharp and cold, and two blankets and an overst were not uncomfortable for covering during the night Here during certain seasons of the year frost andce are found at night, and the vegetables and matof the

palmirah and kettul palms, jack bread fruitnango teen millions.

The agricultural statistics of the island shows e fol-lowing figures, taking the aggregate of the t pro-vince:-

years of coffee planting—from 1843 inclusive—the arrivals of coolic laborers in Ceylon amounted to one million one hundred and forty-four thousand, and the departures for the same period to six hundred and fourteen thousand, leaving an excess of arrivals amounting to five hundred and thirty theusand.

Furguson, an excellent authority, says on the subject of the present number of Tamii coolies in Ceylon:—"According to a wide and camulative concurrence of testingny it would app ar that we have been in the habit of greatly underrating the number of Tamii emigrants settled in Ceylon. It is said by good authorities to be much nearer two hundred and fifty thousand than one hundred and twenty thousand; the Tamils, who originally came in as ratato laborers, being now spread over the face of the country as gardeners, cart drivers, house servants, store and wharf coolies—in fact, in every possible relation of life. We cannot doubt that this is the case; and it is believed that a regular census would show that a multitude of the coolies of Southern India look on Ceylon not merely as a place of temporary sojourn, but as a permanent home."

as a place of temporary sojourn, but as a permanent home."

The mortality among coolies on the island is, from the very nature of circumstances, very great, though there seems to be no question that in this respect they are much better off than in India. During the first years of coffee planting the mortality was much greater than within late years, the arrangements then being incomplete; but, at the best, even now, the coolie is not very much better. The Tamil, in his own country, inhabits a low, flar region, with a dry, hot climate. In Ceylon it is just the reverse. Here (particularly the estates) coolies occupy a high, mountainous, cool and rainy climate. Taken in the best state of physical development the Tamil is of frail build and marrow-chested, with feeble powers of endurance, and ill able to long endure such exposure. In this situation, too, in Ceylon he changes none of his habits, and clings to his simple cloth, forming a covering about the loins and protecting not over a width of one foot. We do not wonder at the dreadful nortality when such is his condition.

Notwithstanding the neglect of his physical condition, the government here has gone to some trouble and exercise of the brain to draw up a sort of code called the "Labor Laws of Ceylon," setting forth the relations of laborer and master. The following is a resume of these laws:—

They define generally the unwritten contract of hire

termines such lengthened contracts entered into with agricultural laborers before their expiration, by mutual consent, expressed in writing, by conviction, imprisonment or incapacity of the employed, requiring the employer, in case of such incapacity, to furnish the laborer with adequate means of returning to his country. It imposes penalties upon persons seducing from his service the, laborer who has contracted to serve for a lengthened period. It punishes the desertion or misconduct of the servant relaborer by forfeiture of wages, or imprisonment. It imposes a penalty upon the employer for not acting up to his contract, and upon the employer for an acting up to his contract, and upon the employer for making false statements of his former employment or altering his character. It makes wages due upon contracts for longthened periods of service a first charge upon the estate of the employer, and provides for the payment of wages to a certain amount in full out of the estate of an insolvent master. It exercises a supervision over employers of immigrant labor, by requiring them to make quarterly returns of the number of laborers in their employ, of those who have died in their employ, and of the probable cause of death in each case. There are several other laws protecting the servant from compulsory labor on roads, &c., but having no relation to the condition of things in the United States.

The above is a synopsis of the law as it is now in force, and appears to the parties interested to be satisfactory. Several new questions, however, calling for a more detailed expression of certain points, is now under consideration; for instance, the enforcement of the law, the extending of the powers of justices of the peace, so as to vest in them the authority to extend to cooles, in case of apprehension for desertion, the apprehension of desertions.

like, is at law, when the guilty are dealt with as theircrames deserve. In all the courts the native as well
as the coolie stands the same opportunities as the white
man.

One method of supplying the want of hands on the
plantations is to allow some responsible headman a certain amount of advance on his wages, with permission to
visit his home, he promising to return a certain number
of new men by a certain time. For each new coolie
brought back the headman gets a premium, besides pay
according to the size of his gang. All the expens s of
transportation and food on the journey are taken from the
new coolie's wages.

What means are used to induce a coolie to leave his
native country I cannot say from personal knowledge;
but it is more than probable by misepresentation and
fraud.

I may add in self-defence that there is not the least
use on the part of some of the remains of the ante-war
thinkers and reasoners in attempting to prove the blessings of slavery by the condition of the coolie, because,
to start with, there is not the least similarity between
the American negro and the Tamil or any other coolie.
In the case of the former our negro speaks English, and
his mind to the extent of its faculties can be reached;
he can thus be instructed easily in regard to the requirements of his new condition. Such is not the case with
the coolie. The full extent of go d which can now be
done relates to his physical wants, so much neglected.
Time alone will enable him to saficiently understand
the language of the superior race to enjoy the
benefits of the philanthropic it may choose to
exert; eice verta in the case of the whites
learning the Tamil or language of the coolie
of courty out the same ends. The negro
is controlled by a deep religious feeling. The Tamil
is wrapped in the great deal of the same that, has an ambition and a pride which the latter has not. I trust deeply
in the sagetly and wisdom of the American people to
place the negro in a condition to clevate himself by
throwing around him the example of

Departure of the American Ship Nevada for Rangom, Burmah—The Coffee Crop of the Present Season—Large

The American ship Nevada, Captain J. F. Bartlett, sailed from this port yesterday morning, bound for Ran-goon, Burmah, where she expects to discharge the re-mainder of her cargo and return to England, as required by the terms of her contract.

vessel started for New York with a cargo of native coffee

## GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

The "Bone of Contention" Still Creating Trouble.

Georgia Regulators" Hanging Negroes and Punishing Northern Men Who Employ Them.

Fight Between the White Citizens and Negro Garrison of Lake City, Florida.

The Governor Compelled to Withdraw the Negro Troops.

ac.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 9, 1865.

Nothing of national importance, beyond the passage of the resolution ratifying the amendment to the constitu-tion abolishing slavery, has been transacted by the General Assembly during the first week of the session, which closed yesterday. Several important bills have been introduced and read the first and second time in both houses, but with the exception of the passage one or two unimportant bills in the Senate, no laws have been matured in either branch of the Legislature. Many

of the freedman have been introduced, and the necessity for legislation on that subject being universally felt, a very strong desire is manifested on the part of the representatives to mature and pass these bills, but the opinion prevails that no legislation would be valid while the General Assembly is deprived of the co-operat on of the constitutional Executive, whose official approval is indispensable to the legality of its acts.

On yesterday, early in the morning session, the Provisional Governor transmitted to both houses the following telegram from the President:—

Washington, Dec. 8, 1865.

James Johnson, Provisional Governor:—
Your despatcherectived the 5th last, Permit me to congratulate you and the Legislature on their action in adopting and ratifying the amendment of the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President United States.

This despatch was read and protound silence and breathless attention, and the involuntary manifestation of mingled hope, disappointment and relief which pervaded the whole house, and was expressed in every countenance, afforded a most remarkable and striking exemplification of the moral effect of the changed relation of our people to the national government. In their present position, misropresented by our enemies and misunderstood by our friends at the North, members were in doubt as to what might be the purport of the despatch from the President of the United States; and when it was ascertained to be only a congrat latery recognition of their late action, the general feeting of relief was too manifest to escape the notice of the most casual observer. I have not before so sensibly realized what it is to be a subjugated, conquered people. If many hoped and expect d that the deepat h brought the President's recognition of the reorganization of the State gov rament, with his anthorization of its perfection, by the inauguration of the Governor-elect of the people, not a few entertained apprehensions that the communication might be adverse an

Our Savannah Correspondence.

THE CITY ELECTION, STC. We have just passed through our municipal election. It was conducted with great quietness. Dr. Arnold, who has been an incumbent for several years, and is unexceptionable in every respect, except perhaps on the score of activity and energy, was defeated. His successful rival, Colonel Anderson, has the advantage on his side

A centleman just arrived in this cay from the interior

picture of the condition of affairs among the backwoods people of that section. He has large timber interests in a locality about fifty miles from Savannah, and has been attempting to make use of the freedmen's labor in getendeavor to make free negro labor remunerative, and is decided in his conviction that it is utterly idle to look to the freedmen for work, for the present at least. As he is a Northern man by birth and education, and does not share the bitter prejudice against the freedmen which is felt by the natives, I place great reliance upon his state-ments. He tells me that, although he offered them the most liberal inducements, paying from twenty dellars to twenty-five dollars wages a month and finding them in quarters and rations, his negro laborers descrited him one after another, after having occurred a few dollars in eding whatever they could say their hands on-tools, stock, provisions, harness, and, not infrequently, animals.
Under these discouraging circumstances he has determined to abandon his work altogether until
he can obtain white laborers from the North. He represents the white people of that re-gion to be in a sad condition. The coun-try is bare of provisions, the roads almost every-where are impassable, and, in the impending distress of the section and its complete isolation from all humaniz-ing indusposes, the inhabitants have become desperate and vicious to an extent, and are plunged into all the evilse of social chaos. Springing naturally out of this disordered called. Their numbers include many ex-Confederate cavaliers of the country, and their mission is to visit summary justice upon any offenders against the public peace. It is needless to say that their attention is largely directed to maintaining quiet and submission among the blacks. The shooting or stringing up of some obstreperous "nigger" by the "Regulators" is so common an occurrence as to excite little remark. Nor is the work of proscription confined to the freedmen only. The "Regulators" go to the bottom of the matter, and strive to make it uncomfortably warm for any new settler with demoralizing innovations of wages for "niggers," Ac. My informant, the timber merchant, although having lived ten years in this State, and served it in the late war, felt his life unsafe among the "Regulators," by whom he was openly menaced and for whom he siwage took the precaution to make ready a warm reception on retiring at night. He is thoroughly disheartimed with his experience in the interior, and does not see—and no more do I—what is to be the immediate healthy solution of the matter, except in the thorough introduction of capable white labor.

THANKSHYING PAY

was not made much of the people not clearly perceiving what they were to return thanks for. No proclamation responding to that of the President was issued either by the Governor of the State or the Mayor of the city. Services were held in many of the churches, however, and business was suspended to a certain extent. But the factional Thanksgiving Day, Whe the reception of the Lieutenant General in Savannah, was a dismal affair, and calculated to make Northern men "cast a wishful eye" towards "the United States," as the North is affectionately termed by the Vankees here.

FLORIDA RECTION NEWA.

The elections in Florida, which came of last week, were attended with unpleasant incidents, indicating the prevalence of that sort of excitement which, if not restrained and controlled by proper influences, never fails to culminate in acts of violence.

Among the disturban called. Their numbers include many ex-Confederate cavaliers of the country, and their mission is to visit

out previous consultation with any of the citizens present, se far from checking the pugnacious spirit of the exited combatants, had the effect to increase its intensity and to direct it to the colored troops. Thereupon the conduct of the latter became so menacing and insolent that the voters and citizens generally armed themselves with shot guns and pistols, avowing at the same time their determination to indict summary punishment for any outrage that might be committed. At this threatening stage of the emeute the commanding officer, at the solicitation of by-standers, witherew his command to the barracks. This act of concession on the part of the officer had the effect to quiet the excitement for that day. The day after the election three white men attempted to arrest a colored man who had committed an offence against the law, when the latter made such desperate resistance that he was shot by one of the parties trying to arrest him. This revived the excitement of the previous day, and led to the interchange of menacing threats between the belligerouts, each declaring their purpose to take life.

The negre soldiers became so exasperated as to defy for a time the authority of their commanding officer. A prominent citizen of the place, appreciating properly the condition of affairs, telegraphed to the Governor to remove the colored troops and send white troops in their stead. To which the Governor responded affirmatively. And here the affair ended.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

New Marble Block in the Gold Locality-Its Safety and Its Safes-The Exterior and Interior of the Edifice, &c.

In our own city the sturdy marble is literally "gaining ground" at a fast rate upon the genial bricks of old Knickerbocker days, but as to which of our Augustuses shall receive the attention of the coming "warblers" if rests with posterity to decide.

MARBLE BLOCK ON NASSAU STREET. One of the most magnificent marble blocks in the city is now being erected in Nassau street on the open space between the Post Office on the one side and the United

States Sub-Treasury Building on the other. It fronts on Nassau and extends the whole length of the block from DETRICATE REAL ESTATE MATTERS

The property embraces six lots, which up to May last lease firms and some fifty families were interested by lease or otherwise. Some of the holders resided in France, and a portion of the property belonged to the great real estate firm of Bininger & Co., which, his Astor, makes a rule never to sell. At the above date, Astor, makes a rule never to sell. At the above date, however, a single firm—M sars. Turner Brothers, private bankers—succeeded in purchasing the entire property for about half a milition of dollars, and proceeded, as soon as tenants could remove, to tear down the old brick buildings which formerly stood upon it. This operation was not entirely agreeable to the hundreds of finneiers and business men who, in their necessary visits to that important section of the city during the past few months, suffered in the flesh and in the spirit from the unarrested broiling sunbeams and from the spirit from the unarrested broiling sunbeams and from the spectacle of sundry immense piles of demoralized building materials, set off in true orthodox style with Sozodont, come papers and stage seenery. It was with pleasure, therefore, that the people in that locality saw a large force of workmen and mechanics enter upon the premises and commence operations on a new editice—a large force of workmen and mechanics and efface the old structures and their surroundings.

MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURE.

The building is divided into three sections with rostid pinions at the corners. The supporting beams rest on iron columns and girders, also of iron, supported by eight brick piers four feet square, built in the color. In the rear the building is lighted by a court yard, or area, twenty-two feet square.

In the interior the building is traversed by two main brick walls, forming the grand central hall from tho man entrance on Nassau street to the court yard in the rear. Here also are the series of stairways leading to the upper stories. The first or main story and the basement are each divided by this half into two rooms, seventy-feet square, designed for large banking establishments. The basement, first and second stories are each provided with safes, each one constructed double, so as to accommodate, if necessary, two firms. The safes are further internally partitioned so as to receive papers in the upper apartment and specie in the lower. The foundations of the building are sunk fifteen feet six inches b low the curbstone, and the underwork comented and arranged so as to baffle the most ingenious burglarious "mining" operations. This and other features are decided advances in the science of imancial architecture.

The upper stories will be divided into spacious and

The vantilation throughout is very perfect and no fire are to be used, all the offices and apartments being heat ob ysteam; the appliances for this purpose are not being selected. The appointments and conveniences are of the best modern style, and so distributed as to insure business facility and comfort.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermon. STATED STREET, Monday, Dec. 18—1 P. M.

Present-Morgan Jones, Keq., Presents, Morent Morgan Jones, Keq., Presents, Morent Morga, Norton, Plynn, Shannon, Gedney, Mc. Aldermon Moora, Norton, Plynn, Shannon, Gedney, Mc. Anight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Oliwell, O'Brien and Farley-12.
On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meetings as dispensed with.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the nat receiling was dispensed with.

By Alderman Korros—
Whereas Brevet Lieutenant Colonal Johnston Livingston, Whereas Brevet Lieutenant Colonal Johnston Livingston, Whereas Brevet Lieutenant Colonal Johnston Livingston, Whereas Brevet Lieutenant Colonal Johnston Livingston of Colonal Colo

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq. President, in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq. President, in the chair, and the following members:—
Councilmen Healy, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Groen, Smith, O'Caliaghan, Russell, Joydand Fitzgerald—14.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

MOTIONS.

Which was lost.

By Councilman Kerran.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Krouse to exhibit goods in front of his premises. No. 23 Bowers, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Research.

Resolved, that the Comptroller beand he is hereby authorized and circeted to sdd the following named blind persons to his last to receive a donation of afty dellars from the Corporation:

Patrick Fagus, Forty-seventh street, between First and

Jeremah McCarty, Fifty-third street, between Third and Leaington wenues.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Fifty-sixth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Moriows research.

Councilman Branz moved that the Board do now adjourn. Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:—

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows—
Hesolved. That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warant in favor of W. P. Morrough, Tressurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of \$1.80 05, to enable him to pay assessments and taxes on said property, and charge the same to the account of "Bonations."
Which was laid over.
Freamble and resolution, as follows:—
Ereamble and resolution, as follows:—
Whereas, Brevet Lieutemant Colonel Johnston Livingstom De Peyster, a son of the Empire State, a december and resolution to the scale of this city.